

Security. So I say to my colleagues here in the House, the Democrats realize that a faulty plan is no plan on Social Security. A faulty plan on the war is no plan. Let us get together and solve America's problems.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND SUPREME COURT

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation I have introduced to protect ordinary American citizens from tax abuse at the hands of our government. I was shocked when the United States Supreme Court ruled last month that governments could take private homes, businesses and churches and turn them over to land developers in the name of tax revenue.

My bill, the Eminent Domain Tax Relief Act, would prevent the government from adding insult to this injury. It would eliminate the capital gains tax that an individual has to pay on the money he receives for his condemned property. Eminent domain abuse on its own is intolerable. But taxing those who lose their property is even more deplorable. There is no excuse for making a person pay capital gains tax on something she did not want to sell in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation says this: No taxation on government condemnation. I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this bill.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND CAFTA

(Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the rhetoric we are hearing from the other side on Social Security and CAFTA is unbelievable. It is unbelievable because it is not factual. What we are proposing to do with Social Security is to stop the raid of the Social Security surplus and give that money to the worker to go toward their Social Security retirement benefit. If it does not stop the raid, then how come the CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, tells us that the deficit goes up by an equal amount? How can they tell us, Congress, you are either going to have to raise taxes, cut spending or borrow somewhere else because they will not get the Social Security benefit because it is going to workers?

On CAFTA, it is a one-way trade agreement we have today. This makes it two-way. They already have free access to the American markets. We do not have equal access to their markets. They already have lower standards on worker rights, on environment. This raises those standards. If we do not pass CAFTA, they get a free deal. We get no deal. They have low labor

rights. If we do pass CAFTA, we not only improve their labor conditions, we improve the enforcement of their labor rights and we give the American worker and the American economy a fair trade deal like we are now giving them.

PATRIOT ACT REAUTHORIZATION

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, after 9/11, my fellow lawmakers wanted to make sure that the PATRIOT Act would protect Americans without trampling the civil rights that we cherish in this Nation. Mr. Speaker, today, 4 years later, the verdict is in. The PATRIOT Act works and is helping defeat terrorism. Those of us who thought the threat of terrorism receded can only look at Great Britain to know that this is not the case. Complacency allows waves of terror to come crashing over free nations. The attacks on London show that the war on terror is not over nor is it confined to a specific location. Securing our homeland is only one facet of the war. Spreading democracy in the savage lands where terrorism propagates is another.

The PATRIOT Act gives us enforcement tools that keep America safe. The PATRIOT Act has removed major legal barriers that prevented law enforcement agencies from coordinating their work. It has also allowed law enforcement to use surveillance against terror-related activities and allowed the issuance of nationwide search warrants. The PATRIOT Act is doing exactly what it is supposed to do. We cannot allow these terrorists to gain momentum in this fight.

DR-CAFTA

(Ms. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage our colleagues to pass the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement, or DR-CAFTA, when it comes before the House. DR-CAFTA is vital to our Nation's economic competitiveness in today's global marketplace and will serve as an economic engine for driving growth and economic opportunity in the United States and Central America.

In Florida, the Nation's gateway for trade with Central America, we recognize the importance of this regional bloc. The DR-CAFTA countries represent our State's largest export market and the second largest United States market in Latin America. By lowering trade barriers, we can expand this market even further. That is good news for Florida businesses, good news for Florida agricultural products, and good news for Florida workers. The American Farm Bureau estimates that United States exports for agricultural

goods could increase by \$1.5 billion each year.

This agreement has generated thoughtful bipartisan support from various agricultural, textile, business and political groups. Former United States President Carter as well as several key Clinton administration officials support DR-CAFTA. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this crucial trade agreement that will help promote economic growth, political stability and regional security.

DR-CAFTA

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by congratulating all of my colleagues who have stood up this morning in strong support of the Central American Free Trade Agreement. We have seen a very long and growing list of individuals here in the House, Democrats and Republicans, and organizations as well, U.S. businesses, large and small, conservatives and liberals, academia, foreign policy experts and prominent Central Americans.

But sometimes it is more telling to look at the opponents of a particular measure. One of the fiercest opponents of DR-CAFTA is Daniel Ortega, the former Nicaraguan Communist dictator responsible for years of violence and oppression. Today he is trying, as he has been for years, to stage a comeback. He is banking a great deal on the effort to defeat DR-CAFTA. Daniel Ortega knows full well that the economic opportunities that DR-CAFTA will bring would improve the quality of life for Nicaraguans, fight corruption through greater transparency, and solidify Nicaragua's commitment to economic and political freedom. For a dictator whose support stems from civil unrest and ability to manipulate Nicaragua's judicial and legislative systems, implementation of DR-CAFTA would be extremely bad news. I urge my colleagues to oppose the Ortega agenda and support DR-CAFTA.

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PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, point of privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). The gentleman may state an inquiry.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to respond to the last 1-minute. My request is that the words of the former speaker at the podium, to associate those of us who have been on the front lines of civil rights, both parties, both sides, with Ortega, this character in Central America, is the most ruthless thing I have heard in a long time. I have no association with that character. He belongs in jail, but simply because he has spoken on this, sir, do not associate me or anybody else with him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry. Does the gentleman have a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PASCRELL. Yes, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is that we cannot just say anything that we wish to say on the floor of the House. I cannot, no one else can; and when you invoke the integrity of Members of this House who have spoken out, regardless of what position they take, I think that is something that needs to be looked at.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like the Chair to look into the words of the former speaker and see if any of his words should be taken down. I cannot be any more specific than that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A demand that words be taken down as unparliamentary must be made at the time the remarks are uttered. The House has passed that point at this stage.

Mr. PASCRELL. I rise for a point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unaware of any basis for a point of personal privilege at this stage.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the scheduled motion to suspend the rules if a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later today.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR A CEREMONY TO HONOR CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI ON THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 202) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to honor Constantino Brumidi on the 200th anniversary of his birth.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 202

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on July 26, 2005, for a ceremony to honor Constantino Brumidi on the 200th anniversary of his birth. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in the House this morning in support of House Concurrent Resolution 202. This is a bill authorizing the use of the Rotunda of the United States Capitol for a ceremony on July 26 honoring Constantino Brumidi on the 200th anniversary of his birthday.

On June 22, 2005, President Bush issued a proclamation which honored and celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi. That is the action that brings us here today, to permit a ceremony in Constantino Brumidi's honor to be held in the Capitol Rotunda.

Constantino Brumidi has been called the Michelangelo of the United States Capitol Building. House Concurrent Resolution 202 was introduced both to honor the life and also the work of Constantino Brumidi, who was an Italian immigrant also with strong family Hellenic roots who spent some 25 years, from 1855 to 1880, painting, decorating, and enhancing the beauty of our United States Capitol building. Brumidi was born in Italy in 1805 and he worked as an artist in Rome and the Vatican where he had many commissions, including a portrait of Pope Pius IX. In 1852, Brumidi immigrated to the United States and he dedicated the balance of his life to making our Capitol building one of the most impressive structures in this great Nation and really in the world.

In 1865, Brumidi spent some 11 months walking dangerously high atop the Capitol Rotunda laboring on his masterpiece which if you go to the center of the Rotunda and look up, you see his famous work entitled "The Apotheosis of Washington," in the eye of the Capitol dome. Six years later, he created the first tribute to an African American in the Capitol when he placed the figure of Crispus Attucks at the center of the painting which memorializes and pays tribute to those patriots who were lost in the Boston Massacre.

In 1878 at the age of 72 and in poor health, Brumidi began his final work and that was on the Rotunda frieze around the edge of the center of the Capitol dome. That frieze chronicles the history of the United States.

Constantino Brumidi's life and work exemplifies the life of really millions of immigrants who came to the United States to seek opportunity and to seek freedom in America. Brumidi and many others who immigrated to the United States provided their skills and their hard work, and they bettered their lives and they bettered the lives of their children, their grandchildren, and their great grandchildren, many who serve in this Congress, many who

serve across this land and whose daily lives enrich every day the United States of America.

NAIF, the National Italian-American Foundation, is an organization which promotes American and Italian relations, cultural and business relations and numerous other U.S. Italian groups that support this effort to recognize the outstanding work of Constantino Brumidi.

Constantino Brumidi is now part of the ages. He is deceased. However, his great artistic contributions all around us in this United States Capitol live on and give both beauty and also life, continuing life, to our Nation's Capitol building.

Mr. Speaker, 2005 is the bicentennial of Brumidi's birth, and I can think of no better way to honor this patriotic Italian-American's contribution to our great Nation than by passing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 202 authorizing use of the Rotunda for a ceremony on July 26, 2005, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of a noted Italian-American artist, Constantino Brumidi.

Brumidi was in many ways a classic American success story. Born in Rome to Italian and Greek parents in 1805, he began preparing for an artistic career at age 13 by studying with distinguished sculptors and painters. Much of his artistic vision was based on the wall paintings of ancient Rome and Pompeii, and on studies of the Renaissance and the Baroque. He focused on work for the Catholic Church, including several Popes, Italian princes, and other wealthy patrons.

Forced to immigrate to the United States in 1852 from an Italy wracked by political turmoil, he became an American citizen in 1867 and established himself as a creator of historic frescoes and murals. Beginning in 1855 and lasting until his death in 1880, Brumidi is known today primarily for the murals he painted in a changing U.S. Capitol building over a 25-year period.

His training was well suited in the classical design of the Capitol building. These works of art lure the eyes of visitors upward towards sights of beauty, in addition to the historic design of the Capitol itself, as they wander through examples of his artistry in the Capitol Rotunda, committee rooms, and what has become known as the Brumidi corridors on the first floor of the Senate wing of the building.

Brumidi also accepted private commissions and periodically returned to his specialty of religious paintings for the Catholic Church which he had practiced extensively earlier in his career.

Brumidi's worked on decorations in hallways and rooms throughout the Capitol and in the Hall of the House of